



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

phenomena of the sea, of which at present we possess a somewhat limited knowledge.

In carrying on the manifold and intricate investigations regarding the hydrographical and fish-yielding mysteries of the sea each country has its own laboratories and scientific staff, and has also at command one or more steamers. In some cases a hired vessel for temporary use is employed (Great Britain has to be content with one); but in others, as in Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, special steamers have been built, provided with accommodation for a large scientific staff, and elaborately equipped with scientific appliances and fishing gear. At the central laboratory at Christiania, under the direction of Professor Fridtjof Nansen, the hydrographic apparatus required by the different countries is regulated and distributed. The chemical analyses are checked and controlled, and various hydrographical researches of a special and difficult kind are undertaken.

GREEK AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE chairman and secretaries of the committee in support of the recommendations of the studies and examinations syndicate making Greek optional in the entrance examination at Cambridge have addressed the following letter to the editor of the *London Times*:

Of the Graces submitted to the senate of the University of Cambridge on March 2, 3 and 4 last, for the confirmation of the report of the Studies Syndicate, Grace 2 was the most important and the most eagerly contested. It was this Grace which directly proposed to make Greek optional in the previous examination.

The number of members of the electoral roll who are members of the senate—that is, practically, the resident members of the senate—was about 600. In the whole constituency there were about 7,000 voters. The votes were—placet 1,055, non-placet 1,557.

A careful analysis of the poll-book gives the following results:

1. Of the residents, 288 voted in favor of the recommendation that Greek should no longer be compulsory in the previous examination; 240 voted against the recommendation—majority of residents in favor of the recommendation, 48.

2. Of the total number of members of the senate

who voted, residents and non-residents included, 1,591 were laymen, 1,021 were clergymen.

Of the laymen, 923 voted in favor of the recommendation; 668 voted against it—majority of laymen in favor of the recommendation, 255.

Of the clergymen, 132 voted in favor of the recommendation; 889 voted against it—majority of clergymen against the recommendation, 757.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ACCORDING to the preliminary announcement issued by the secretary of the American Psychological Association, Professor Wm. Harper Davis, of Lehigh University, the fourteenth annual meeting will be held at Harvard University on December 27, 28 and 29, in affiliation with the American Philosophical Association.

After the formal opening of Emerson Hall, where the associations will meet in joint session on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 27, to hear addresses by President Eliot and Dr. E. Emerson, a formal joint discussion will be held 'On the Affiliation of Psychology with Philosophy and with the Natural Sciences.' Professor Fullerton, President Hall, Professor Münsterberg, Professor Taylor, Professor Thilly and Professor Witmer have consented to speak.

A conference of the association has also been arranged to consider the subject of 'Cooperation between Laboratories and Departments of Different Institutions.' This will also be thrown open for general discussion. It is possible that another discussion, either on a strictly psychological subject or on the content of undergraduate instruction in psychology, will be arranged for.

Luncheon will be served on Wednesday, December 27, by the Harvard Corporation. After the address of the president, Professor Mary Whiton Calkins, of Wellesley College, on Wednesday evening, a general reception will be held at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Münsterberg, and following the presidential address before the American Philosophical Association, by Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, a joint smoker will be held in the Harvard Union.